



Note

On the polyhedral lift-and-project methods and the fractional stable set polytope

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ABSTRACT

We study two polyhedral lift-and-project operators (originally proposed by Lovász and Schrijver in 1991) applied to the fractional stable set polytopes. First, we provide characterizations of all valid inequalities generated by these operators. Then, we present some seven-node graphs on which the operator enforcing the symmetry of the matrix variable is strictly stronger on the odd-cycle polytope of these graphs than the operator without this symmetry requirement. This disproves a conjecture of Lipták and Tunçel from 2003.

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1. Introduction

The area of discrete optimization has had many fruitful interactions with the areas of linear programming and graph theory. One of the main approaches starts with a 0,1 integer programming formulation of the given discrete optimization problem, focuses on its linear programming relaxation, and works towards better and better approximations of the convex hull of integer solutions of the linear programming relaxation.

Let $P \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ be the polytope representing the feasible region of the linear programming relaxation of the given discrete optimization problem. Let us denote the convex hull of integer points in P by P_I :

$$P_I := \text{conv}(P \cap \{0, 1\}^n).$$

Polyhedral lift-and-project methods start from a description of P for which linear programming is easy or at least tractable (e.g., either P is given by an explicit list of linear inequalities, or a polynomial time separation oracle for P is available) and “generate” a sequence of polytopes converging to P_I in at most n major steps. Usually, each major step (iteration) of a lift-and-project method is described by an operator on the space of polytopes. In this paper, we focus on two polyhedral lift-and-project methods whose operators are denoted by $N_0(\cdot)$ and $N(\cdot)$.

Let $P \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ be a polytope. We define a polyhedral convex cone $K(P) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ corresponding to P ,

$$K(P) := \text{cone} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} : x \in P \right\}.$$

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We will refer to the special, homogenizing coordinate as the zeroth coordinate. If $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \leq b\}$ for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and P is non-empty, then

$$K(P) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : Ax \leq x_0 b \right\}.$$

We denote by e_j the j th unit vector of suitable size (the size is determined by the context). To approximate P_l better, we can define another polyhedral relaxation of it in the *lifted*, matrix space:

$$M_0(P) := \{Y \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)} : \text{diag}(Y) = Ye_0 = Y^T e_0, Ye_j, Y(e_0 - e_j) \in K(P), \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}.$$

We *project* back onto the original space of P and obtain our next relaxation:

$$N_0(P) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists Y \in M_0(P), Ye_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Note that in the above definition of N_0 , if we require matrix Y to be symmetric, we still end up with a polytope containing P_l and contained in $N_0(P)$. So, we also define

$$M(P) := \{Y : Y \in M_0(P), Y = Y^T\},$$

and

$$N(P) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists Y \in M(P), Ye_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

These two lift-and-project operators, $N(\cdot)$ and $N_0(\cdot)$, were proposed by Lovász and Schrijver [16]. Independently of [16], Sherali and Adams also proposed and studied similar lift-and-project operators [19] (also see Sherali and Adams [18] for various generalizations and wide applications). There are many related lift-and-project operators; for work in the early 1970s see Balas [4] and Balas, Ceria and Cornuéjols [5]; for a more recently proposed operator, see Bienstock and Zuckerberg [7]. For comparisons among various lift-and-project operators (and in some cases valid inequalities obtained from other procedures) see [8–10,12,13].

One of the main application areas for lift-and-project methods has been the packing/covering type discrete optimization problems (see [1,2,6,11,17,20,21]). Here, we focus on a very well-known problem from this family. We let $\text{STAB}(G)$ denote the *stable set polytope* of G , which is the convex hull of the incidence vectors of the stable sets of G . Some of the most popular applications of lift-and-project methods in the literature have been based on the polyhedral relaxations of the stable set polytope.

Perhaps the simplest approximation to $\text{STAB}(G)$ obtained from the linear programming relaxation of an integer programming formulation is $\text{FRAC}(G)$, the *fractional stable set polytope* of a graph G :

$$\text{FRAC}(G) := \{x \in [0, 1]^{V(G)} : x_u + x_v \leq 1, \quad \forall \{u, v\} \in E(G)\},$$

where $V(G)$, $E(G)$ denote the node set and the edge set of graph G respectively. For every graph G , $\text{STAB}(G)$ is precisely the convex hull of integer points in $\text{FRAC}(G)$. In general, $\text{FRAC}(G) \neq \text{STAB}(G)$ unless G is bipartite.

Let $N_0^k(G)$ (resp. $N^k(G)$) denote the polytope we obtain from applying N_0 (resp. N) successively to $\text{FRAC}(G)$ k times. Lovász and Schrijver [16] proved

$$N_0(G) = N(G) = \text{OC}(G),$$

where $\text{OC}(G)$ denotes the polytope defined by intersecting $\text{FRAC}(G)$ with all the odd-cycle inequalities for G . Lipták [14] further analyzed the valid inequalities and facets of $N_0^k(G)$ and $N^k(G)$, for $k \geq 2$. Many of the existing results in the area showed that $N_0^k(G)$ and $N^k(G)$ exhibited similar behaviour (see [16,14,15]). Lipták and the second author conjectured that

$$N-N_0 \text{ Conjecture [15]: for every } k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, N_0^k(G) = N^k(G) \text{ for all graphs } G.$$

Here, we provide a counter-example to this conjecture.

2. Preliminaries

Suppose P is given as

$$P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \leq b\},$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$. We express $N_0(P)$ and $N(P)$ in terms of the valid inequalities derived from the system $Ax \leq b$. $\text{Null}_{\min}(A)$ denotes the minimal elements (with respect to their support) in the null space of A . (In other words, this is the set of minimal linear dependencies among the columns of A .) We denote by A_j the j th column of A and $A \setminus A_j$ denotes the m -by- $(n-1)$ matrix obtained from A by removing its j th column. We are interested in the minimal elements in the null space of $[A \setminus A_j]^T$ for each j :

$$\mathcal{U}_0(A; j) := \left\{ u \in \mathbb{R}^m : u \in \text{Null}_{\min}([A \setminus A_j]^T) \right\}.$$

For every $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, we define u_- , $u_+ \in \mathbb{R}^m$ by

$$(u_-)_i := \max\{0, -u_i\}, \quad (u_+)_i := \max\{0, u_i\}$$

so that $u = u_+ - u_-$.

Theorem 1. Let $P \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ be given as above. Then,

$$N_0(P) = \bigcap_{j=1}^n \left\{ x \in P : u^T (A_j - b) x_j + u_-^T A x \leq u_-^T b, \forall u \in \mathcal{U}_0(A; j) \right\}.$$

Proof. From the definition of N_0 , we have $x \in N_0(P)$ if and only if $\exists X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that $Y := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x^T \\ x & X \end{pmatrix} \in M_0(P)$. The conditions $Y e_j$, $Y(e_0 - e_j) \in K(P)$ are equivalent to $AX_j \leq x_j b$, $A(x - X_j) \leq (1 - x_j)b$, where we denoted by X_j the j th column of X . Since $\text{diag}(X) = x$, we can eliminate the variables X_{ii} and write $N_0(P) = \{x : \exists w, Cx + Dw \leq f\}$ where

$$C := \begin{pmatrix} A_1 - b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 - b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A_n - b \\ b & A_2 & \dots & A_n \\ A_1 & b & \dots & A_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_1 & A_2 & \dots & b \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D := \begin{pmatrix} A \setminus A_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & A \setminus A_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A \setminus A_n \\ -(A \setminus A_1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -(A \setminus A_2) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -(A \setminus A_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b \\ b \\ \vdots \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

We are interested in a description of $N_0(P)$ in terms of only x , so we define

$$L := \{u \geq 0 : u \in \text{Null}(D^T)\},$$

and using the theorem of the alternative:

$$\exists w : Dw \leq f - Cx \iff \nexists u \geq 0 : D^T u = 0, u^T (f - Cx) < 0,$$

we have $N_0(P) = \{x : u^T Cx \leq u^T f, \forall u \in L\}$. Furthermore, we only have to consider u 's that are extreme rays of L , as the inequalities they generate imply those generated by all other u 's in L . Since L is the intersection of a linear subspace and the non-negative orthant, its extreme rays are exactly the elements which are minimal with respect to their supports.

Now given $u \in \mathbb{R}_+^{2mn}$, let $u^j := [u_{jm+1}, u_{jm+2}, \dots, u_{(j+1)m}]^T$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, 2n\}$. Then we see that $u \in L \iff (u^j - u^{n+j})^T \in \text{Null}([A \setminus A_j]^T)$, $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. By minimality, $\exists j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $u^\ell = 0 \forall \ell \notin \{j, n+j\}$. Moreover, either $u^j = u^{n+j}$ and both are a multiple of some unit vector, or $\exists v \in \mathcal{U}_0(A; j)$ such that $u^j = v_+$, $u^{n+j} = v_-$.

Finally we consider the inequality $u^T Cx \leq u^T f$. In the case when $u^j = u^{n+j}$, we get exactly the inequalities that define P . In the other case, we get $v^T (A_j - b)x_j + v_-^T A x \leq v_-^T b$ as claimed. \square

To characterize $N(P)$, we define

$$\mathcal{U}(A) := \left\{ U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} : (U^T A)_{ij} = -(U^T A)_{ji}, \forall i \neq j \right\}.$$

Theorem 2. Let $P \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ be given as above. Then,

$$N(P) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \left[\text{diag}(U^T A) - U^T b + A^T \sum_{j=1}^n (U_j)_- \right]^T x \leq b^T \sum_{j=1}^n (U_j)_-, \forall U \in \mathcal{U}(A) \right\}.$$

Proof. As in the above proof of [Theorem 1](#), we can find matrices C', D' and a vector f' such that $N(P) = \{x : \exists w, C'x + D'w \leq f'\}$. Notice that $C' = C, f' = f$ and

$$D' := \begin{pmatrix} A \setminus A_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ A_1 \otimes e_1^T & A \setminus (A_1, A_2) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_1 \otimes e_{n-2}^T & A_2 \otimes e_{n-3}^T & A_3 \otimes e_{n-4}^T & \dots & A \setminus (A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}) \\ A_1 \otimes e_{n-1}^T & A_2 \otimes e_{n-2}^T & A_3 \otimes e_{n-3}^T & \dots & A_{n-1} \otimes e_1^T \\ -(A \setminus A_1) & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -(A_1 \otimes e_1^T) & -(A \setminus (A_1, A_2)) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -(A_1 \otimes e_{n-2}^T) & -(A_2 \otimes e_{n-3}^T) & -(A_3 \otimes e_{n-4}^T) & \dots & -(A \setminus (A_1, \dots, A_{n-1})) \\ -(A_1 \otimes e_{n-1}^T) & -(A_2 \otimes e_{n-2}^T) & -(A_3 \otimes e_{n-3}^T) & \dots & -(A_{n-1} \otimes e_1^T) \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the above, \otimes denotes the tensor (Kronecker) product and as before, e_j denotes the j th unit vector of suitable size (note that the block columns in D' contain $n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$ columns respectively). Also, define $L' := \{u \geq 0 : u \in \text{Null}(D'^T)\}$, then $u \in L' \iff (u^i - u^{n+i})^T A_j = -(u^j - u^{n+j})^T A_i$ for all distinct i, j 's. If we define the matrix U by defining its columns as $U_j := u^j - u^{n+j} \forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, then we have $u \in L' \iff U \in \mathcal{U}(A)$, and the inequality $u^T C'x \leq u^T f'$ is exactly

$$\left[\text{diag}(U^T A) - U^T b + A^T \sum_{j=1}^n (U_j)_- \right]^T x \leq b^T \sum_{j=1}^n (U_j)_-. \quad \square$$

The matrix variables U involved in the above theorems provide certificates of the validity of an inequality for $N_0^{k+1}(P)$ as a function of the facets of $N_0^k(P)$ (similarly for $N^{k+1}(\cdot)$). Note that if we are trying to generate a certain type of valid inequality for $N_0^{k+1}(P)$ (or $N^{k+1}(P)$) obeying some linear equations and inequalities, we can write a linear optimization problem in the U variables and solve it to derive such a valid inequality or to prove that it does not exist. For example, if we want to derive a valid inequality for $N_0^{k+1}(P)$: $a^T x \leq \gamma$ such that $a \geq 0, a_i = a_j, \forall i, j \in J_1$ (these constraints may be required due to certain symmetries in our P) and $a_i = 2a_k, i \in J_2$ (perhaps such constraints may be motivated by ad hoc observations on P) for some subsets $J_1, J_2 \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, we can express all these conditions as the constraints of a linear optimization problem whose optimal solution (if it exists) would give a certificate of the validity of $a^T x \leq \gamma$. In full generality, we may require that the coefficients of the valid inequality lie in a polyhedron defined by $F \begin{bmatrix} a \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} = h, a \geq 0$. Consider for instance the following LP problem which tries to compute such u 's (and hence the corresponding valid inequality $a^T x \leq \gamma$) for $N_0(P)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m (u_-)_i + (u_+)_i, \\ F \begin{bmatrix} A^T u_- + (u_- + u_+)^T (A_j - b) e_j \\ b^T u_- \end{bmatrix} &= h, \\ A^T u_- + (u_- + u_+)^T (A_j - b) e_j &\geq 0, \\ u_- \geq 0, \quad u_+ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

We will soon see examples of such U matrices.

We call a set $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+^n$ *lower-comprehensive* if $\forall x \in P, 0 \leq y \leq x$ implies $y \in P$. Note that for every graph G , $\text{FRAC}(G)$, $\text{OC}(G)$ and $\text{STAB}(G)$ are all lower-comprehensive polytopes. Moreover, it is well-known that the operators $N(\cdot)$ and $N_0(\cdot)$ preserve the lower-comprehensiveness of the argument.

For every two-dimensional lower-comprehensive polytope P , both operators N and N_0 generate the same sequence of polytopes converging to P_I . Since in this simple case, only two iterations of N_0 suffice to reach P_I , to conclude that $N_0^k(P) = N^k(P)$ for every k , the following simple fact is enough.

Proposition 3. For every lower-comprehensive convex set $P \subseteq [0, 1]^2$, $N_0(P) = N(P)$.

Proof. Lovász and Schrijver [16] gave the following geometric characterization of N_0 :

$$N_0(P) = \bigcap_{j=1}^n \text{conv} \{x \in P : x_j \in \{0, 1\}\}. \quad (1)$$

Therefore, if P does not contain either $[0, 1]^T$ or $[1, 0]^T$, then $N_0(P) = P_I$, and so $N_0(P) = N(P)$. Otherwise, we define $\bar{x}_1 := \max \{x_1 : [x_1, 1]^T \in P\}$ and $\bar{x}_2 := \max \{x_2 : [1, x_2]^T \in P\}$. If $\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2 = 0$, then again $N_0(P) = P_I$. Otherwise (by Eq. (1)),

$$N_0(P) = \text{conv} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Obviously, $N(P)$ contains the first three of the above points (since P_I does). For the last one, we see that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 & \bar{x}_1 & \bar{x}_2 \\ \bar{x}_1 & \bar{x}_1 & \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \\ \bar{x}_2 & \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 & \bar{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \in M(P).$$

Hence, $\frac{1}{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} \in N(P)$ as well. The convexity of $N(P)$ implies that $N(P) \supseteq N_0(P)$. Since the reverse containment always holds by definition, we deduce $N_0(P) = N(P)$. \square

So, a natural first response to N - N_0 Conjecture would be to wonder whether the property of lower-comprehensiveness is enough to guarantee equality between N and N_0 . However, this is not so even for three-dimensional, lower-comprehensive polytopes as was pointed out in [15]. Below, we give an example.

Example 4. Let $P := \{x \in [0, 1]^3 : 3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \leq 5\}$. Then $N_0(P) = \{x \in [0, 1]^3 : \tilde{A}x \leq \tilde{b}\}$ where

$$\tilde{A} := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{b} := \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

On the other hand, $N(P) = N_0(P) \cap \{x : 15x_1 + 15x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 23\}$. The assignment of weights on the inequalities of P that induces the latter inequality is (we only list the non-zero elements of U_{ij}):

i	j	U_{ij}
$3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \leq 5$	1	3
	2	3
	3	-1
$x_1 \leq 1$	2	-18

yielding

$$U^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 & 3 \\ -9 & 9 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

which satisfies $(U^T A)_{ij} = -(U^T A)_{ji} \forall i \neq j$, and hence $U \in \mathcal{U}(A)$. The only extreme point in $N_0(P)$ that violates the inequality $15x_1 + 15x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 23$ is $\frac{1}{4}[3, 3, 1]^T$.

3. Counter-examples to the $N_0^k(G) = N^k(G)$ conjecture

Here we give an example for which $N_0^2(G) \neq N^2(G)$, hence disproving the N - N_0 Conjecture.

Claim 5. Let G_1 be the graph in Fig. 1. Then

$$\bar{x} := \frac{1}{5}[2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1]^T \in N_0^2(G_1) \setminus N^2(G_1).$$

Proof. To show that $\bar{x} \in N_0^2(G_1)$, we consider the following matrix

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

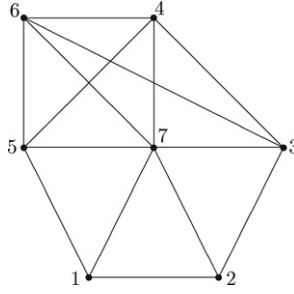


Fig. 1. A graph G_1 such that $N^2(G_1) \neq N_0^2(G_1)$.

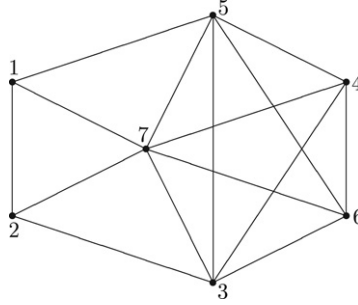


Fig. 2. A perfect graph G_2 satisfying $N^2(G_2) \neq N_0^2(G_2)$.

It is easy to check that every column and the difference of every column with the zeroth column belong to $K(OC(G))$. Thus, the matrix above is in $M_0^2(G_1)$, and consequently $\bar{x} \in N_0^2(G_1)$.

Next, we give a valid inequality of $N^2(G_1)$ that \bar{x} violates. Consider the following assignment of weights on the inequalities:

i	j	U_{ij}
$x_3 + x_4 + x_6 \leq 1$	1	1
$x_4 + x_5 + x_6 \leq 1$	2	1
$x_1 + x_2 + x_7 \leq 1$	3	-1
	4	-1
	5	-1
	6	-1
$x_2 + x_3 \leq 1$	3	1
$x_1 + x_5 \leq 1$	5	1
$x_3 + x_7 \leq 1$	3	1
$x_4 + x_7 \leq 1$	4	1
$x_5 + x_7 \leq 1$	5	1
$x_6 + x_7 \leq 1$	6	1

Then the inequality generated by U is $[3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4]x \leq 4$, which is not valid for \bar{x} . Therefore, our claim follows. \square

Remark 6. The inequality $[3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4]x \leq 4$ is in fact a facet of $N^2(G_1)$. The other facets of $N^2(G_1)$ that are not valid for $N_0^2(G_1)$ are $[3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5]x \leq 5$ and $[3, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 5]x \leq 5$.

3.1. A perfect graph counter-example

In fact, [Claim 5](#) still holds if we add the edge $\{3, 5\}$ to the graph G_1 (see [Fig. 2](#)).

The same matrix in the proof of [Claim 5](#) shows that $\bar{x} \in N_0^2(G_2)$. However, since $E(G_1) \subseteq E(G_2)$, $\text{FRAC}(G_2) \subseteq \text{FRAC}(G_1)$ and consequently $N^2(G_2) \subseteq N^2(G_1)$. Therefore, since $\bar{x} \notin N^2(G_1)$, $\bar{x} \notin N^2(G_2)$. The only facet of $N^2(G_2)$ that is not valid for $N_0^2(G_2)$ is $[3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4]x \leq 4$. Note that

$$N_0(G_2) = N(G_2) = \text{OC}(G_2) = \{x : x \text{ satisfies all triangle inequalities in } G_2\}.$$

Hence, the N - N_0 Conjecture fails for perfect graphs as well. In the next section, we consider a weaker conjecture called the *Rank Conjecture*; as we remind the reader there, the Rank Conjecture holds for perfect graphs.

4. Polyhedral graph rank conjecture

Given $P \subseteq [0, 1]^n$, we define $r(P) := \min \{k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : N^k(P) = P\}$ and call it the N -rank of P . We similarly define the N_0 -rank of P , and denote it by $r_0(P)$. We start with an example in which $r(P) < r_0(P)$, where P is lower-comprehensive.

Example 7. Consider $P := \{x \in [0, 1]^3 : x_1 + x_2 \leq 1, 3x_1 + 4x_3 \leq 4, 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 4\}$. We define U :

i	j	U_{ij}
$4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 4$	2	1
$3x_1 + 4x_3 \leq 4$	3	1
$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1$	3	−3

Then

$$U^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the inequality induced by U is $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 1$, which implies that $N(P) = P_I$. However, the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_0(P)$$

shows that $\frac{1}{8}(4, 1, 4)^T \in N_0(P)$, and hence $N_0(P) \neq N(P)$. In this case (in contrast to [Example 4](#)), we have $r(P) = 1 < 2 = r_0(P)$.

The N_0 -rank (resp. N -rank) of a graph is the smallest k such that $N_0^k(G) = \text{STAB}(G)$ (resp. $N^k(G) = \text{STAB}(G)$). Lipták and the second author [15] conjectured: $r_0(G) = r(G) \forall$ graphs G . This *Rank Conjecture* is true for bipartite graphs, series-parallel graphs, perfect graphs and odd-star-subdivisions of graphs in \mathcal{B} (defined in [15]—which contains cliques and wheels, among many other graphs). It is also true for antihole and graphs that have N_0 -rank ≤ 2 . Recently the first author proved that the Rank Conjecture holds for all 8-node graphs, and for 9-node graphs that contain a 7-hole or a 7-antihole as an induced subgraph [3]. However, the Rank Conjecture stays open. In particular, the question of “whether the gaps we see between $N_0^2(G)$ and $N^2(G)$ for the examples G_1, G_2 can be magnified for larger graphs to show that the Rank Conjecture also fails” remains open. Also, interesting in its own right is the further study of these gaps. For instance, upon defining the gap as

$$g_k(G) := \min \{\beta \in \mathbb{R} : \beta N^k(G) \supseteq N_0^k(G)\},$$

it is easy to verify for the examples of the previous section that $g_2(G_1) = g_2(G_2) = 1.05$. (Indeed, for every graph G , $g_0(G) = g_1(G) = g_{r_0(G)}(G) = 1$.) Characterizations of g_k would be useful in other contexts (beyond the stable set polytope and including other lift-and-project operators) as well.

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